New York, Thursday, May 11, 1865.

### THE SITUATION.

In accordance with the proclamation of Proside Johnson, published in the Hanaup of the 1st instant, and which we republish to day, removing restrictions on comree in all articles not contraband of war in the States of the Mississippi river recently in rebellion, Secre tary of the Treasury McCulloch has issued instructions for the proper execution of these new trade regulations. which will be found in our columns this morning. They form a document of great importance to the commercial

The work of distanding the army and restoring the country to the peace status is being rapidly pushed for ward. The Secretary of War has directed the immediate discharge of all volunteer cavalrymen in the various military departments whose terms of enlistment expire

An order was also yesterday issued from the War De partment for the immediate mustering out of the milltary service of all volunteer officers and enlisted men within the Department of Washington whose terms will expire on or before the 31st of this month

utenant General Grant has officially directed that all the paroled rebel soldiers new detained at Alexandria, Va. be immediately sent to their homes. Those whose former residences were in the loyal States will be required, before being permitted to return thither, to take the outh of allegiance to the government

Application yesterday by press reporters for admittance to the court in Washington now engaged in trying the assassination conspirators met with refusal, and it is understood that for the present only such portions of its proceedings will be allowed to be made public as may be communicated by the War Department. The accused were vesterday arraigned, and made no objections to the details of the court. Their cases will be proceeded with

A despatch from Chattanooga, Tenn., states that Jeff Davis was on Friday last at Powelton, Hancock county, Georgia. General Wilson, whose cavalry, as well General Stoneman's, is in pursuit of Jeff., has scattered through the country handbills informing the people of the reward offered for the fagitive traitor.

The rate at which the government seven and three tenths per cent loan is now being absorbed is wonderful On Tuesday the subscriptions amounted to over fifteen million dollars, and yesterday they reached to over

General Washburne, commanding at Memphis. prohibited the return to that city of former residents who voluntarily left it and remained within the insurrectionary lines during the continuance of the rebellion He also declines, while permitting all private soldiers of legiance, to allow their officers to take it, on the ground that it is now too late for the latter to claim the benefits of the President's amnesty proclamation.

Measures are being taken by the military authorities to put a stop to guerilla operations in different portions of the South. Points in the interior of the State ssippl, where these armed nests are very numerous are to be immediately occupied by national troops.

New Orleans papers of the 24 inst. bring Mobile date to the 28th ult. Special Field Order, No. 46, recently issued, designates General Granger as commander of the post and district of Mobile, with the authority of controlling all trade in supplies permitted to be brought to Mobile. General Granger has appointed Brigadier General J. C. Veatch as the immediate commander of the city, with power to decide such questions of trade. police and health as he may deem advisable. General Slack has lately executed two guerillas, numbers of which gentry have been committing depredations in his vicinity. The artillery captures at Blakeley were larger than at first reported. There fell into our hands at this carriages. The rebel fortifications around Mobile are all to be levelled to the ground, and the guns are to be removed. The work has already commenced.

Another daring r bel piratical operation is reported by our Narsau correspondent. He states that an unknown schooner, which recently sailed from Raltimore on a legitimate cruise, was hailed before getting out of Patapaco river by some men who represented themselves as deserting rebel soldiers, wishing to obtain passage to Point Lookout. As soon as they all got on board, they overpowered the captain and crew, put all of them ashore excepting two negroes, and made sail with the schooner, arriving with her at Salt Cay, Bahamas, on the 17th ult. The American Copsul made a demand on the British authorities for the surrender of the vessel; but this was not acceded to, and, although the pirates were ordered to leave with her in twenty four hours, they did not do so, but remained up to the date of latest accounts. It is supposed to be the design of these rebels to capture a larger vessel with the schooner, abandon the latter, and commence a regular piratical cruise,

# EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Asia, from Queenstown on the 50th ult., reached Halifax yesterday. The news by this arrival is two days later.

The assassination of President Lincoln continued to call forth throughout Europe, and especially in England, the siron gest manifestations of sympathy for the American people and the severest denur lation of the crime. Immense meetings had been held in London, Liverpool and other places at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted expressive of the prople's grief at our loss and condemnation of the infamous conspirators. It is expected that Queen Victoria will send an address of condolence to our government. The matter was officially noticed in both houses of Par-Hamest. The excitement on the first announcement of the assassination in the various English cities was of the

In the Court of Queen's Bench, London, it had been decided that the difence with which Charles Windson the alleged defaulting teller of the Mercantile Bank of this city, was charged was not forgery according to th English law, and he was therefore ordered to be dis-charged on bail, but he was still detained on a civil writ.

# MISCRILLANEOUS NEWS

By the steamship Eagle, which arrived here yesterday, from Havana on the 6th inst., we have rumors from Mexico that the republican forces have recaptured from the imperialists the cities of Saltillo, Monterey and Vic. The report of the capitulation to the republicans of Monterey we have previously had. A recent decree of Maxi nes the provisional status of his Mexican empire. The government is to be a limited hereditary monarchy, with a Catholic prince a its head. It is promised that there is to be equality of all the inhabitants in the eye of the law, security of persome liberty of the press as in France and Austria. The national colors are to be green, red and white. Maximillian names his Empress as regent in case of his death. The blockade runners Pelican and Denbigh arrived at

Havana on the 3d inst. from Galveston; but no others

Mexican emigration movement. It is believed that, if it were describle, at least one hundred thousand voluntoers could be obtained within three months, so great is the desire of our discharged soldiers to join the expedition. It is not only in this city, Philadelphia, Washington and sactically taken hold of by these young men, but throughout the country. Another recruiting office was and did a heavy business, the names of four hundred and fifty emigrants being enrolled at that place and the stablishment of various additional recruiting places in different Northern towns will probably be perf

which is said to be doing a fine business.

Later advices from Bermuda inform us of the conclusion of the investigation relative to the alleged plot to introduce the yellow fever into this city. No new developments are reported; but the magistrates had decided to send the case to the

but the magistrates had decided to send the case to the
Attorney General for proaccution in the Court of General
Assizes. The prisoner Swan was required to give ball to
appear when called for.

The reply of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners to
the injunction served on them was yesterday presented
to Attorney General Cochrane, and the argument on the
constitutionality of the act under which they were appointed will be commenced to-day, it is understood, in
the special term of the Supreme Court, before Judge
Foster. The new Commissioners hold regular meetings
every day at No. 156 Broadway. It is bolieved that they
will be ready to issue a call for members of the new dement in the course of a few days. At present they are engaged in perfecting a plan for the employment of new engines, to be drawn by horses and manned by a re-

gular number of men.

A large meeting of the Board of Firemen of the Volun teer Fire Department was held last evening at Firemen Hall, in Mercer street. Chief Engineer Decker presided. The foreman of Hose Company No. 25 stated that his company was ready to do duty under the new commissioners when called upon. Mr. Decker pronounced as utterly without foundation the reports that he had been an applicant for position under the

A special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held yesterday to make arrangements for the funeral of Coun-climan Taylor, of the Second district, who died on Tues Appropriate resolutions culcgistic of the deceased sympathizing with his family were adopted, and the Board resolved to attend the funeral on Friday.

the Court of General Sessions yesterday John having, on the 21st of April, broken a box of goods shipped T. Stewart & Co., on board the barge Jamestown which was consigned to George Chambers, Lima, N. Y. A portion of the property was found in the berth and value of the prisoner. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the State Prison. Mary Taylor, alias Jane Phillips, a fashionably dressed female, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, she being charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. Ottendorfer, 48 Bone street, on the 8th of April, of the sum of forty dollars The theft was committed in Broadway. She was remanded for sentence, in order that she might engaged in the commission of the larceny. Mary Walker pleaded guilty to petty larceny in picking the pocket of Mrs. Dobbs, on the 28th of April, in a Broadway stage. James O'Connell, indicted for grand larceny, pleader guilty to stealing a gold watch worth three hundred dol lars from Edwin Mead, on the 25th of April, while riding in a Sixth avenue car. James Regan pleaded guity to stealing seventy dollars worth of clothing from Cathorine remanded for sentence. James Miller was convicted of picking the pocket of Marmon B. Edson of a silver watch, at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, on the day of the Precident's funeral. He was ent to the State Prison for five years. Lyon Myers, an old man, was convicted of stealing a gold watch from W Ham Brockway, on the corner of Eighth street and act, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the State Prison. Wm. Golden was convicted of stealing a gold watch from Mrs. Sarah C. Bross, in Broadway, on the 19th of April. The prisoner was caught in the act Judge Russel sent him to the State Prison for ave years

The difficulty in the Croton Aqueduct Board appears to be at an end. Messrs. Stephens and Darragh, the Com

day retired, and allowed Mesars. Giles and Jeremiah, the new appointees, to take their places. The adjourned meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Soci ty was held yesterday in the Church of the Pur tans, Union square. The proceedings opened at ten o'clock, at which time there was a very large attendance present, Mr. E. Quincy occupying the chair. The proceedings were of a most interesting character, a spicy debat; occurring between Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips on a motion to dissolve the society. A vote was taken forty-eight, resolved to continue its existence till the right of suffrage was extended to the negro. The meeton the late President, and to meet again this morning

was celebrated yesterday at the Madison Square Presby terian church. The Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvain presided. Highly interesting addresses were made by the President, the Rev. Mr. Ganse, of this city; Rev. Mr. Twichell, an army chaplain; Mr. J. E. Vassar, an army missionary; the Rev. Dr. Crosby, and the Rev. Dr. King, of Greece. The financial report showed the total receipt of the year to be \$421,365, and the total excenditure

The annual meeting of the New York Universalist Asso. ctation was held yesterday forenoon in the Rev. Dr. Cha-pin's church. The reports represented a flourishing con-dition of the organization. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, and one of the standing committees was in-structed to prepare on behalf of the association a series of suitable resolutions regarding the assassination of President Lincoln and the present condition of nation

The American Home Missionary Society's thirty-ninth anniversary was celebrated last night in Irving Hall. ociety has had in its service in the past year, in twenty-one States and Territories, eight bundred ters, and the number of its Sunday school pupils is over fry-right thousand. The year's receipts were \$176,867 and the expenditures \$189,965. Addresses were made and resolutions adopted regarding the promising field afforded for the work of the association by the suppresslow of the staveholders' rebellion, and the annual eletion of officers took place.

The anniversary of the Universalist Sunday schools of this city took place yesterday at Dr. Chapin's church, Broadway. A large number of scholars and their adult friends were collected in the church. The exercises con-sisted principally of addresses and singing by the children, who, on the conclusion of the ceremo treated to refreshments.

The Boston American Tract Society held its fifty-first anniversary at Irving Hall yesterday afternoon. The association is represented as being now substantially out of debt. Its cash receipts for the year have been \$190,948. Besides these it has received valuable dona ions in publications and other articles. Its cash expendi tures have been \$176,883. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.; J. M. Manning and Mr.

The Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled beld its annual meeting on Tuesday evening a the Bible House, and elected officers for the ensuing year. During the past year nine hundred and sixty-five and nineteen were relieved and discharged.

and nineteen were relieved and discharged.

Secretary Seward's condition continues to improve little change in the state of Mr. Pre

Seward's health yesterday.

Moumouth H. Underhill, William Clare and Bernar Galligan, who have been acting as visitors in the Nine teenth ward to distribute the moneys of the city fund for the relief of soldiers' families, were yesterday brough before the Tombs Police Court on charge of defre the city out of large sums. Twelve women of the ward who it is alleged were conniving at and assisting the swindle, were also arrated and brought before the court. The men were required to give five thousand dollars ball each to answer the complaint, and the women were detained for further examination.

About four o'clock yesterday morning the propeller E. L. Clark, lying at the foot of Fifth street, East river, caught fire. She was immediately towed out into the stream, and thence to Hunter's Point; but all efforts to per were unavailing, and she was totally de-

Joseph Mish member of an East Broadway for venterday required to give fifteen hundred dollars hall to swer a charge of obtaining credit, under false repreL. Anthony, of Lounard street

The mouse market was weak yesterday. Gold was lower, and closed at 120 % a M. Governments were about stendy. At the evening board the closing quotation for geld was 12934.

Everything was assettled by the violent decline in gold yesterday, and commercial values were readered entirely nominal. But little was done in imported goods, but domestic goods sold at a marked reduction. Content was in limited request, and fully 5 c. per lb. lower. Petro was dull and prices were 25c. a 30c. lower. Who 5c. a 10c., with nothing doing. Oats were dull and 5c. Sc. lower. The pork market was less active, and a dec of fully \$1 per bbl. was submitted to. Beef was steady, while lard was moderately active, at a decline of 1/2c. per ib. Whiskey was steady. Freights were very duit There was not a sailing vessel up for Liverpool.

The Reconstruction of the Rebellion

son's Policy.
President Johnson, commencing with Old Virginia, the main pillar of the rebellion, has, an Executive order on the subject, developed his policy of reconstruction. He orders the practical re-establishment of the sovereign authority of the United States, and the execution of the laws thereof, within the geographical limits known as the State of Virginia. He declares null and void all acts and proceedings of the political, military and civil organizations within said State, whether of the late so-called Confederate or local authorities, identified with the rebellion, since the secession ordinance of Virginia of April 17, 1861; and that all persons who shall exercise, claim, pretend, or attempt to exercise any political, military or civil power, authority, jurisdiction or right, through or under said insurgent authorities, Confederate or local, "shall be deemed and taken as in rebellion against the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly."

In a word, all acts and proceedings resting for their legality upon the spurious insurgent general government of Jeff. Davis, or of the State authorities supporting him, are outlawed, repudiated and wiped out. Thus, for example, all the debts incurred and contracts made by the rebel-Confederate government, and rebel State governments, and by cities, towns, corporations, companies and individuals, under the authorities of the rebellion, are so much waste paper, and the losing parties need not give themselves any further trouble on the subject. The Secretaries of State, War, Treasury, Navy and Interior, and the Postmaster General, are ordered to proceed to put in force in Virginia all laws of the United States pertaining to their several departments, and the district judges of said district are directed to proceed to hold their courts in pursuance of the laws of Congress. Furthermore, the Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice, so that the State may be reinvested again with the republican form of government, which the general government is sound by the constitution to guarantee to every

This is the opening of a new set of books. The rebellion goes for nothing. Virginia must begin, de novo, at the point where she left off in that dark and dismal secession caucus of April 17, 1861. President Johnson holds to the doctrine that she has been in the Union all this time, and that in conspiring and fighting against the sovereign authority of the Union her people concerned must bear the consequences of their folly. He has declared emphatically that "treason is a crime, and that traitors must be pun ished," and the guilty parties in Virginia and all the rebellious States can now comprehend, to some extent, the meaning of this declaration. His policy, thus far developed, is simple, consistent, constitutional and conclusive.

Francis H. Pierpont, lately acting at Alexandria as the loyal Governor of Old Virginiathough his authority was limited to a small corner-will now, at Richmond, be aided by the general government as far as necessary in the extension of his jurisdiction as Provisional Governor over the whole State-having nothing to do, of course, with the new State of West Virginia. We presume that, as soon as practicable. he will call a State Convention for the purpose of framing a new State constitution on the basis of emancipation, and that the next step will be an election under such constitution of a Governor and other State officers, a Legislature and members of Congress. In the election of the convention it is probable that similar qualifications of loyalty will be required of the voters to those adopted in Tennessee, under Mr. Johnston as Military Governor; and, as in Tennessee, the convention may, perhaps, leave the question of negro suffrage to the discretion of the Legislature. We think, however, that as African slavery is out of the way, the sooner this question of negro suffrage is settled, and settled in favor of the liberated blacks, the better it will be for the pacification of the South and the whole country on this new national platform of universal liberty. If not soon settled it will become a question of mischievous political agitation, whereas, with its settlement on the basis of universal suffrage. the political agitation of the negro question as well as the slavery question, will be at an end. As for the bugbear of pegro social equality in this connection, society will take care of that-we have no fear of it whatever.

Nor do we apprehend that any stringent oath of allegiance or tests of loyalty will now be necessary to the masses of the white population of the late rebellious States. They are subdued; their dream of a Southern confederacy has vanished; their troubles concerning slavery are over; they have nothing to hope for, no object to gain any more, from hostility to the government. Their only alternative is to submit and make the best of it, or leave the country, and they know it. Hence we believe that they may be safely trusted at the ballot box out any stringent tests of loyalty. They are disarmed and powerless, and destitute to a degree that may well excite our feelings of charity rather than our fears. Give them a chance to show their repentance by their volun-

tary action, and they will improve it. We throw out these hints to the administra tion for what they may be worth. In his policy of reconstruction thus far disclosed we are sure that President Johnson will command the confidence and support of the country. We can assure him, too, that he is universally regarded, from his trenchant loyalty, his antece dents, his energy and decision of character, as the proper man for the crisis; but we know, also, that his decisions are formed from a careful consideration of facts, circumstances, arguments and opinions. Hence we feel free to invite his attention to the views herein sub-

be occupied are ready and anxious to join in the great | sentations, for good sold to him in March last by Charles | Lieutemant General Grant and Secretary Stanton-Who Raula?

Those of our headers who have seen the performances of Rarey, the horse-lamer, will remember that his system consisted in simply tying up the horse's leg and placing the animal upon its side. After this was once done there was no further trouble. The most vicious horse became perfectly quiet and gentle. A portion of Rarey's own placidity seemed to be infused into the animal that had been rearing and kicking and biting so madly a few moments before. The firm but modest horse-tamer accomplished in his cool, easy way, what hundreds of less talented operators had not dared to attempt.

There have been many exclamations of wor der and surprise at the fact that Secretary Stanton, who has tried to control everybody else, and has had difficulties with every body else, has always seemed to ge along very well with Lieutenant General Grant, agreeing with him about everything, carrying out his plans with great energy and vigor, accepting his judgment upon every disputed point, and insisting that his wishes shall be consulted in all things that affect the army-that is to say, the government. It is not generally known, however, that General Grant once Rareviled Mr. Stan ton, and that this accounts for the phenomena which have so astonished the public. As a matter of history we will give the anecdote.

When General Grant was about to leave Washington to enter upon that sublime cam paign which began with the battle of the Wilerness and ended with the downfall of the rebellion, he called upon Secretary Stanton to my goodby. The Secretary was anxiously awaiting him. During the two and a half years that President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton had managed the Eastern armies it was the first point in their plans to keep Washington heavily garrisoned with troops. Large bodies of men were stationed in the fortifications around the city, and other large bodies were kept within supporting distance. Now that Grant had come into power Stanton wanted to see that the defence of Washington was not overlooked. Accordingly, after a few preliminaries, the Secretary remarked:-

"Well, General, I suppose you have left us nough men to strongly garrison the forts?" "No," said Grant, coolly; "I can't do that."

"Why not?" cried Stanton, jumping nervously bout "Why not? Why not?" "Because I have already sent the men to the

front," replied Grant, calmly. "That won't do," cried Stanton, more nervous

than before. "It's contrary to my plans. I can't allow it. I'll order the men back." "I shall need the men there," answ

Grant, "and you can't order them back." "Why not?" inquired Stanton again. "Why not? Why not."

"I believe that I rank the Secretary in this natter," was the quiet reply.
"Very well," said Stanton, a little -warmly

"we'll see the President about that I'll have to take you to the President." "That's right," politely observed Grant; "the

President ranks us both." Arrived at the White House, the General and the Secretary asked to see the President upon important business, and in a few moments the

good natured face of Mr. Lincoln appeared. "Well, gentlemen," said the President with genial smile, "what do you want with me?" "General," said Stanton, stiffly, "state your

"I have no case to state," replied General Grant; "I'm satisfied as it is;" thus outflanking

the Secretary, and displaying the same strategy in diplomacy as in war. "Well, well," said the President, laughing,

"state your case, Secretary." Secretary Stanton obeyed; General Grant said nothing; the President listened very attentively. When Stanton had concluded, the Presi-

dent crossed his legs, rested his elbow on his knee, twinkled his eyes quaintly and said:—
"Now, Secretary, you know we have been

trying to manage this army for two years and a half, and you know we haven't done much with it. We sent over the mountains and brought Mister Grant-as Mrs. Grant calls him-to manage it for us, and now I guess we had better let Mister Grant have his own way." From this decision there was no appeal.

Nobody ranked the President So General Grant went off with the army, and Secretary Stanton went back to his office. That application of Grant's Rarey-like tacties made Stanton the hardest working Secretary, and one of the most gentlemanly officials in Washington, and it fully accounts for the admirable relations which have since existed between him and the Licutenant General. It shows also that Grant knows how to manage men as well as armies. His shrewdness is equally available in the Cabinet and in the field. What is strategy in war becomes tact in diplomacy. Lieutenant General Grant, like Field Marshal Wellington, will be one of the chief advisers of the government both in war and in peace; and as he holds his position for life, his experience in public affairs will constantly increase and will be invaluable to every President.

EMUGRATION.—Europe is turning its face to these shores, stimulated by the magnificent prospect opening to us in the future. Emigration seems now the order of the day, and, curiously enough, it is working both ways-into this country, and out of it. While thousands of people of all classes are preparing to abandon Europe for the United States, a hundred and fifty thousand of the stalworth soldiers of the South who fought so splendidly, although, of course, they were overpowered by the North are packing up their traps for Mexico. The finest elements in the whole Southern States will probably within the next twelve months have emigrated to Mexico to cultivate the gold mines, develop the resources, and build up the fortunes of that bounteous republic. Their places will be filled in the South by some of the best material of Europe.

The iron workers, and machinists generally, of England and Germany, the agriculturists from all the provinces of Ireland, exhibit a greater desire than ever to make this country their home. It is not the drones-for they never move-but the active, enterprising, and ambitious portions of the population, who are coming. The immigration of the last four years was as nothing to what this year will produce. In the manufacturing towns of England skilled labor turns to this great, free country for the remuneration which it cannot find at bome. We see by the Irish newspapers that all the senports there are crowded with emigrants waiting for transportation the money having been, in almost every case, furnished by their

friends in America. There is plenty of room plenty of Nork, and a hearty welcome for them

GOLD COMING DOWN, BUT PROTITIONS KEEP NG Ur.-Gold is coming down with a rich It has reached the point of 130 1-4, and will very oon be down to 125. This was the highest price which the requirements of the governent or the circumstances of the times ever really demanded that it should have stinined. That it had gone up to the point it reached during the war was but the result of speculation and undue excitement. Now that the war is over those influences no longer remain, and it must of course tumble down to a proper

But while gold falls everything else should fall with it. This, however, is not the case. Provisions are as high now as ever. Meat, for example, is retailed at as high a price as when gold was quoted at 285. Beef, which rated at from eighteen to twenty cents a pound before the war, advanced to forty and fifty cents when gold was at its maximum value, and the dealers retain the same prices to-day. It is the same with almost every other article. This is nothing but a swindle, and some means should be taken to prevent it. The public are grossly imposed upon by butchers, grocers, provision dealers and others. The people have contributed their blood and their money to purchase peace, and now that they have obtained it, they are entitled to one, at least, of the lessings it should bring-low prices of the ecessaries of life.

THE QUESTION OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE SETTLING rsers.-We print below a letter which shows how warmly the negroes in our midst feel the great interest that they have at stake in the questions in relation to them now before the country, and with what honest earnestness and graceful courtesy they appreciate and can recognize a word in their favor:-

word in their favor:—

Washington, D. C., May 9, 1865.

Janes Golden Bennett, Esq.:—

Dear Sir.—Hease allow me, in behalf of my race, to thank you for the generous and encouraging words which you have recently given through the Herauto to my long suffering people. Especially do I thank you for the article which appeared last week treating upon the suffrage question. Coming from a journal which exerts so great influence over the minds of the American people, he are it do indulge the hope that we are entering upon a brighter future. It affords me great pleasure to find that our conduct during the rebellion has dissipated the doubts and fears that were entertained respecting our courage and loyalty to the government. Trust is, doar sir, and I think you will not be disappointed. We make no unreasonable requests, we wish not to be petied, nor to be exampted from labor or sacrifice; but simply plead for "a fair and equal chance in the race of life." Your good words have called forth the prayers and best wishes of tons of thousands, and we pray for your long life and happiness. This note is the expression of a sincere and grateful heart, and is intended only for Mr. Beanett's of tens of thousands, and we pray for your long life as happiness. This note is the expression of a sincere as grateful heart, and is intended only for Mr. Bennet private notice. I am, dear sir, your humble and of dient servant,

Mr. Jefferson's opposition to slavery was based upon considerations of the welfare, not of the negro, but of the white man. It was his opinion that the character of thought and the conduct that the relative positions of the races induced on the part of the white tended directly o barbarize the white, and in that way injured him more than it did the negro. And Mr. Garnet's note naturally suggests the notion that the white men of the South, while they barbarized themselves by their treatment of the slaves did in reality beat a good proportion of their own ancient civility and suavity into the negro race. Thus natural laws give an equivalent of good for every evil.

The Fire Department Imbrogilo. ANSWER OF THE NEW COMMISSIONERS—THE CASE TO BE ARGUED TO-DAY.

The answer of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners in

ply to the complaint upon which the injunction wa isseed was served yesterday upon Attorney General Geobrane, and by mutual consent the argument on the law point—the constitutionality of the enactment—was set down for to day, before Judge Foster, in the Supremo n the case with all despatch, so that it may be passe n by the Supreme Court, general term, in time to ac of its being argued before the Court of Appeals ne, tth. Annexed is a copy of the new Commissioner

weer;—
The Pr p'e vs. James W. Booth, Charles C. Pinckn:
W. Engs and Martin B. Brown, impleaded with P. W. Engs and Mariin B. Brown, impleaded with the Mayor, Aldermen and Commenally of the City of New York and short.—The defendants, James W. Booth, Charles C. Pinckney, P. W. Engs and Martin B. Brown, by John H. Platt, answer, by their attorney, jointly the complaint is

Platt, answer, by their attorney, jointly the complaint in this action as follows:—

1. They admit that the Mayor, Aldermen and commonsity of the city of New York are a corporation, and are the owners of the property mentioned in the complaint, and that John Decker, mentioned therein, is in possession of said property, and that they are seeking to obtain possession, control and management theraof without the consent or authority of said Decker.

2. They aver that under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the Fatte of New York, entitled "An act to create a Metropolitan Fire District and establish a Fire Department therein," passed March 30, 1865, they have been duly appointed Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, and have duly qualified, and organized, and entered upon their office, as required by said act; and have thereupon become and are entitled to take and have the control of all the officers, men, measures and action mentioned in the complaint, and to have full and complete use, possession and control of the property mentioned therein.

3. They deny each and every allecation in said complaint contained inconsistent with the foregoing, or not admitted thereby.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS AND FORE-

WESTING OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS AND PORE-According to announcement, a large meeting of the Board of Firemen was held last evening at the Firemen's

all, in Mercer street, Chief Engineer Decker presiding. The rolls hav no been called and the last mirntes ces and approved, it was resolved, on application of the reman that Engine No. 40 be recognized at the Board. A letter from Engineer Lynch was read, setting forth that he would continue to discharge his duties under the organization by which he was elected until legally called upon to do otherwise.

After some discussion, Mr. Lynch's vote was registered in the negative, and therefore in favor of the new depart-

The foreman of Hose 25 requested it to be understood hat his company was ready to do duty under the new company was ready to do duty under the new moners when called upon to do so, e question arising as to the report that the Chief r had been an applicant for office under the new

Commission.

Chief Engineer Decker entirely repudiated the idea. He said that he had never at any time done so, and whoever had circulated that report had blackened his soul with an infamous ite. This, he said, was strong language, but needed under the circumstances.

After the discussion of some triflug matters referring to management, the Board adjourned.

Movements of European Stenmers. MONTHEAL, May 10, 1865. The steamship Peruvian, for Liverpool, will call off Cape Race on Tuesday next for the latest news and com rcial despatches.

Boston, May 10, 1865. The steamship Africa sailed at nine o'clock this morn ng, with twenty-three passengers for Halifax and one nundred and thirty-two for Liverpool. Ehe takes out \$270,197 in specie

THE AFRICA OUTWARD BOUND.

The Guerillas in Kentucky.

I LOUISVILLE, Ry., May 9, 1865.

No military passes will bereafter be required of citients traveling over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Large numbers of paroled rebels are here, including

Colonel Jesse, go ng to their respective homes.

Small bands of guerillas, under Hughes and Gilding, are committing depredations near New Haven, in Nelson county. Union troops are pursuing them.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NEW CAPITAL POLICE DIS-TRICE.—The Commissioners of the new Capital Police dis-trict (comprising Albany, Troy and surrounding villages). trict (comprising Albany, Troy and surrounding villages), recently appointed by Governor Fenton, are in this city of the purpose of inspecting the Metropolitan Police Department. The Commissioners are Messrs. W. S. Shepard, president; Thomas Coleman, treasurer; Nelson Davenport, secretary; Franklin Townsend and S. N. Truit. They are a companied by Sup rintendents. Allen and Landon, Mr. Thorn, of the Troy Times, and Mr. Clark, their cierk. Yesterday, after a thorough inspection of the headquarters in Mulberry street. Superintendent Kennedy excerted them to precincts Now, 7, 10, 13, 15 and 45. The oligict of the gentlemen is to gather a sch information as will aid thom in inaugurating their new department.

### WASHINGTON.

WAR GAZETTE - OFFICIAL

Order of General Grant Relative to Rebel Prisoners of War.

HEADQUARTERS, ARESE OF THE UNITED STATES, Major General C. C. Accous, commanding Department of

Washington:— Ganzaat.—Please send all paroled prizoners on the late rebel armies now confined or detained at Alexan ra. Va., to their homes. Those whose homes were, at the time of joining those armies, in the States that have never been in rebellion, and who desire to return to them, will be required to take the oath prescribed in the them, will be required to take the cast prescribed in the President's amnesty proclamation, provided they are not excepted from its benefits. If so excepted, they will be detained. Those living in Texas will be sent in charge of an officer, and will be landed on the west jbank of the fississippi river, about the mouth of the Red river.
By command of Lieutenant General GRANT.
T. S. Bowars, Assistant Adjutant General.

Order for Reducing the Volunteer Cav alry Forces of the Army. GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 83.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 8, 1865.

I.—Immediately upon receipt of this order by commanding generals of armies and departments, all volunteer soldiers of the cavelry arm whose terms of service will expire prior to October 1, 1866, will be mustered. out and discharged the service of the United St In discharging the said troops the following will be

observed:—
First—The musters out will be made, in accordance with existing regulations, by the commissaries of musters of divisions, under the directions of commissaries of musters of corps or departments.

Social—Army and department commanders will forthwith ascertain the number of men within their respective commands to be discharged, and report the same direct to the Paymaster General of the army, forwarding a duplicate of the report to the Adjutant General. Said report must specify the number for each regiment, or company, if an independent one.

Third—The Paymaster General will arrange to make immediate payment to the men discharged, said payments to be made in the armies or departments in which the men may be serving at the date of muster out.

II.—All cavally remaining in service after the aforesald discharges have been made will be immediately consolidated into complete maximum regimental organizations, and as follows:—

He men may be serving at the date or muster out.

H.—All cavalry remaining in service after the aforesald discharges have been made will be immediately consolidated into complete maximum regimental organizations, and as follows:—

First—Army and department commanders will select and designate the organizations to be consolidated.

Second—Organizations from the same State will be consolidated with each other.

Taird—All supernumerary commissioned and noncommissioned officers will be mustered jout the date the consolidation of their respective commands is made.

Furth—The commissioned and non-commissioned officers to be retained, not exceeding the legal number, will be selected by army and department commanders.

Furth—The proper commissaries of numters and their assistants will be charged, under existing regulations, with the prompt execution of the details.

HI.—Corps and department commanders will see that the work is pushed with energy, and executed accurately and promptly, using to this end division and brigade commanders to superintend it, with their respective staff officers to aid the mustering officer in collecting the necessary data for the transfer rolls. (See Circular No. 64, series of 1864, Adjutant General's Office, muster out rolls, and other necessary discharge papers, as well as the preparation of the same.)

IV.—Horses and other public property rendered surplus by the reduction in the forces will be supply depart—and careful for the supply depart—and careful for ation of the same.)

V.—Horses and other public property rendered suris by the reduction in the forces will be turned over to
a carod for by the proper officers of the supply depart-

ments concerned.

V.—Regimental and company records rendered so longer nocessary will be taken charge of by the proper Commissary of Musters, and forwarded to the Adjutant General of the army. The records of each company experience must be arranged by themselves, and the package containing them marked distinctly with the contents.

vI.—Commissaries of musters and their assistants will be held responsible that the necessary rolls are deliversed forwarded to their destination without unuse cases; By order of the SECRETARY OF WAS

By order of the E. D. Township, Amistant Adjutant General. Thomas M. Vincent, Amistant Adjutant General. GENERAL NEWS.

THE REORGANIZATION OF VIRGINIA. The civil machinery is already being put into operation Virginia. The State has just been divided into fou

districts, and the Secretary of the Treasury has app An order was issued to day to General Augur, commanding the department of Washington, to immediate nuster out of service all officers or enlisted men with the department whose term of service expires on or be the Potomac and such portions of Sherman's army as shall arrive at Alexandria during the present month.

dria. The whole of it is expected to be there to-morrow The mustering officer of this department is kept constantly occupied mustering out officers and soldiers,

the rapid increase of this business will necessitate asignment of other officers to this duty. The regiments of cavalry to be disband to the localities in which they were raised to be paid of

and mustered out of service. with General Ord.

GENERAL GRANT TO DINE WITH THE MEXICAN Lieutenant General Grant was to dine to-day with the

Mexican Minister. A revision of the regulations and forms of the Quarter-master's Department is being demanded to meet the

een constituted to prepare forms and draft revised regulations, and also an explanatory manual for the considers the Secretary of War for approval and promulgation NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

Commander A. Brison has been appointed fleet captain of the Mississippi squadron. BOARD OF NAVAL VISITORS

The following named officers have been appointed a mount of visitors by the Secretary of the Navy to attend the examinations of the midshipmen in the Naval Academy at Newport, Rhode Island :--Vice Admiral D. G. Farragut, United States Navy,

President.

Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, United States Navy.
Captain J. L. Worden, United States Navy.
Hon Joseph G. Mills, of Wisconsin.
Rev. C. B. Boyaton, D. D., of Maryland.
John Jacob Astor, Jr., of New York.
J. M. Forbes, Esq., of Massachusetts.
The duty of this board is to attend at the Academy durng the June examination, for the purpose of witness

the examination of the several classes, and inquiring inte of the institution, the result of which they are to report to the Secretary of the Navy. The Turf.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

wagons.

Etla Sherwood and Bruno were matched yesterday two
races—the first for \$1,000 a side, mile heats, best three is
five, in harness, to come off on the 12th of July; and the
other for the same amount of money, two mile heats, in
harness, on the 19th of July.

# THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Fenian Brotherhood-"Ireland For

The Weekly Herale, for the present week, in addition to all the exciting News of the day, an original sfory and its usual quantity of literary reading matter, will contain a graphic account of the "Penian Brotherhood at Home and Abroad," with full details of the manner of organization, the mode of recruiting officers and members, how they are elected, their duties, plotges, initiation foce, monthly dues, rallying songs, &c., &c.

A PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be given for the best original American story, making at least three bundred and fifty printed pages,

A PRIZE OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS. will be given for the best saturcal poem, of four hundre lines or more, on the follies of the day.

Both story and poem must be sent in before the 1st of Agents, in order to be supplied, are requested to send

their orders before tweive o'clook to-night.